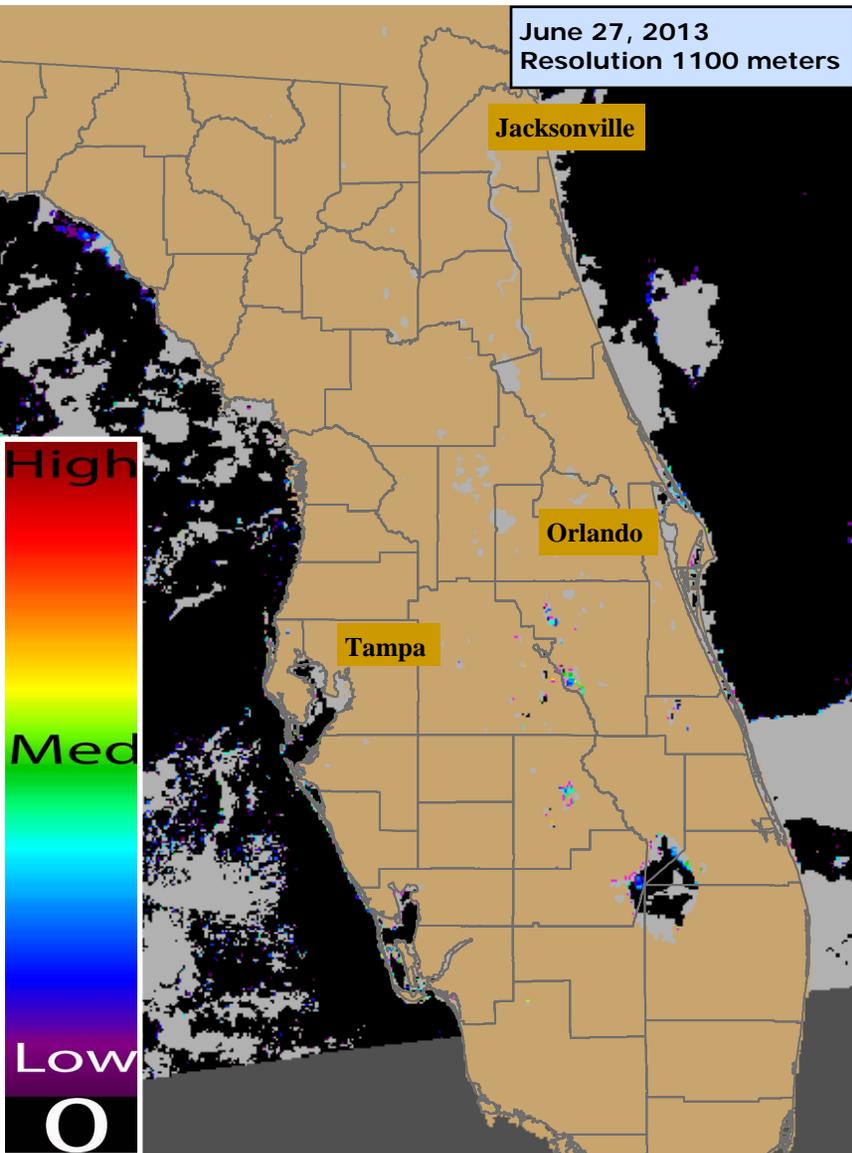


To report an illness related to a marine toxin or algal bloom contact the Florida Poison Information Center at 1-800-222-1222.
 Images/data obtained from Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Florida Water Management Districts, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA National Climatic Data Centers and National Weather Centers. Support to produce this report from NOAA/NASA Contract NNH08ZDA001N.



June 27, 2013
 Resolution 1100 meters

Inland HABs Conditions Report

- Large water features in Florida were unremarkable on the 1100 meter resolution MODIS image.

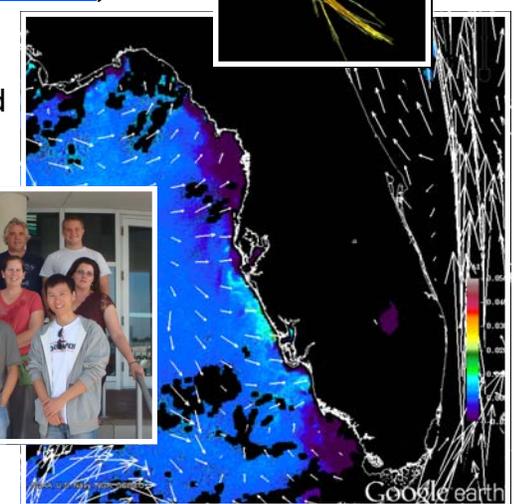
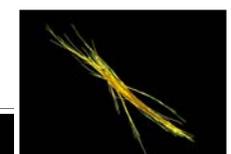
Trichodesmium (cyanobacteria) Bloom Captured by MODIS-Aqua



Optical Oceanography Laboratory College of Marine Science

A *Trichodesmium* bloom was last captured by MODIS-Aqua after an extended period of weak wind on June 17th as seen in the AFAI (Alternative Floating Algae Index) data product (http://optics.marine.usf.edu/cgi-bin/optics_data?roi=SECOORA&Date=6/17/2013&Pass=A1820).

Areas that appear green/yellow in this image located outside of Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor indicate the most intense bloom locations and appear to be associated with the edges of estuarine plumes. Since the 17th, cloud cover have often obscured our view of this area. Also, winds have picked up recently perhaps explaining why these surface-dwelling organisms are no longer visible in the imagery. This, of course, doesn't mean the bloom isn't still out there. It just means that the satellite is not picking the signal up. For additional information please contact Hu Chuanmin huc@usf.edu or Jennifer Cannizzaro at jpatch@mail.usf.edu.



MODIS Images display a chlorophyll-a index generated with a Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

- Very low likelihood of a bloom
- May indicate clouds or missing data
- Low estimated chlorophyll-a concentrations
- Medium estimated chlorophyll-a concentrations
- Higher estimated chlorophyll-a concentrations

**** Due to background levels of *K. brevis* off Florida's SW coast, status reports for Florida red tide will be suspended until bloom concentrations re-occur.**

Interpreting Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Data

- The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) is deployed by NASA onboard the Terra (EOS AM) and Aqua (EOS PM) satellite. It passes over the earth, collecting new imagery every 1-2 days.
- This imagery is used as a surveillance tool. Data collected by the MODIS sensor are used to generate a chlorophyll-a index which is used to forecast harmful algal blooms. The results are not specific to any one HABs species and should be followed-up with onsite field observations. Data is only suggestive of a potential HAB event.
- MODIS uses a spectral band which is much coarser than MERIS, therefore only select larger water bodies in FL are visible using this technology.
- MODIS is better at depicting low to medium chlorophyll-a concentrations so once a potential bloom is depicted, a switch in algorithms may be used to improve the visibility. MODIS has a few spectral bands which have higher resolution that are more comparable to MERIS although these bands do not cover all of FL.
- Several environmental factors may affect how results can be interpreted. For example, areas with abundant aquatic vegetation may present with a high Chl-a index resulting in a false positive bloom reading.
- The sensor identifies biomass near the surface (in the upper few feet of water). As a result, it may underestimate the total biomass for blooms that are mixed or dispersed through the water column.
- While patches of red or warm colors may indicate higher chlorophyll-a concentrations, these data have not been verified in most cases using ground-truth methods.

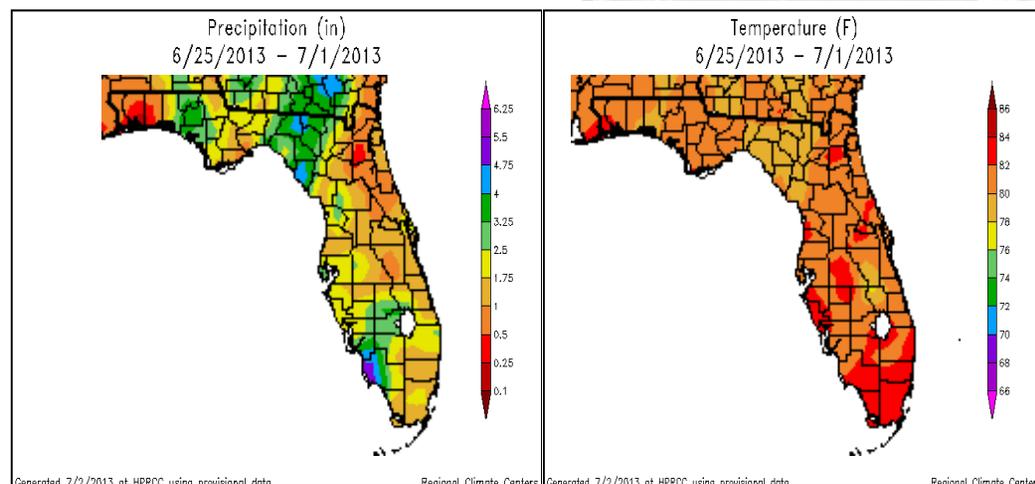
Weather Conditions: 6/25/2013 to 7/1/2013 Temperature and Precipitation



June 26, 2013
MODIS True Color Image



- Weather conditions can impact the duration and location of blooms and the satellite imagery shown in this report may no longer be relevant.
- Images represent the last image taken with a realization that blooms may have moved, dissipated or intensified.
- Cloud coverage can obscure imagery and create patches or gray areas on map and obscure bloom detection.



To review HABs satellite reports in the Gulf of Mexico and marine waters visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive at: <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/>



For Individual Weather Station Data-Visit:
<http://www.sercc.com/perspectives>

Questions about the bulletin or suggestions- Contact
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